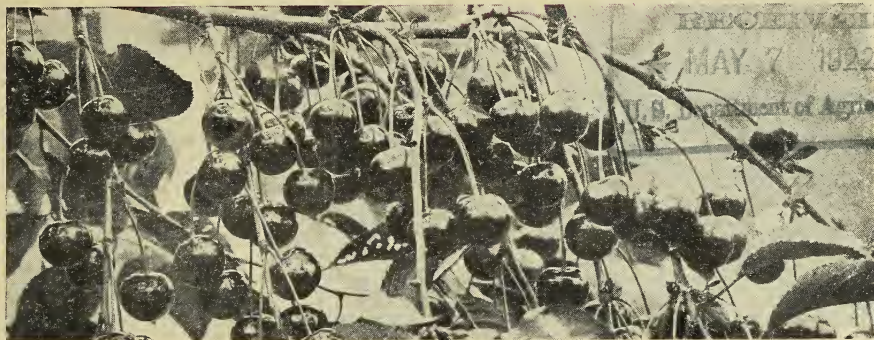


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Joint Nomenclature Committee.



Montmorency Cherries

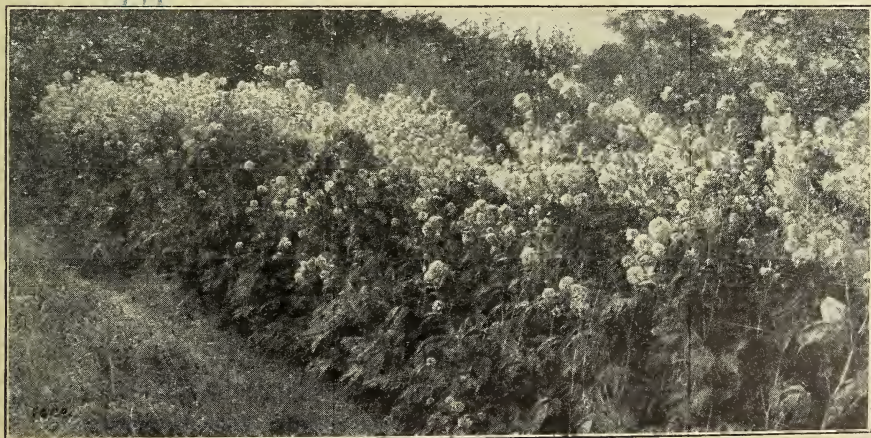
General Catalogue

of

The VIENNA NURSERY

W. E. Galeener & Sons, Proprietors

VIENNA, ILLINOIS



Golden Glow



CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

DESIGNED
COMPILED
PRINTED BY

*The Fruit-Grower
and Farmer*

ST. JOSEPH, MO



INTRODUCTORY



We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous well matured trees or plants; and third, careful, and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the genuineness of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect our customers from error or imposition. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either, natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all sections of the country, produce gratifying results.

The soil hereabout being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the choicest nursery stock to planters with entire confidence.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

THE VIENNA NURSERY,

W. E. GALEENER & SONS, Props.,

Vienna, Ill.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANT- ING, CARE OF STOCK, ETC.

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon arrival of box or package place it in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Except Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. If trees or plants are very dry or shriveled at once bury them, root, body and branch, in very moist soil, well pressed down, and leave them for four to six days, when they will be found as plump and fresh as when first dug. If frozen, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

Soil—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land continually saturated with water will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If poor, manure thoroughly or plow in heavy crops of clover before hand. In the fall give the land a covering of rye, clover or vetches to be plowed under early the following spring. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hoed crop and plant nothing nearer than four feet each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

Pruning—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds.

Peaches—Are best trimmed to a whip or nearly so, and cut back to not more than 3 or 4 feet high. Remove all broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. Fibers occupy the relation to the roots that leaves do to the branches. They die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence you want plenty of large and small hard and clean roots, and the less fibers the better.

Planting—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface soil for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job—DO IT WELL—and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not long be exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

Cultivation—We don't believe in allowing orchards in sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring. The best fertilizer for a young orchard is a green crop plowed in every spring, or liberal manuring until trees are well grown and begin to fruit, after that, wood ashes, or potash, with an occasional green crop plowed in, are better than barnyard manure and will supply all that is needed.

Young, Healthy Stock is much superior to old, or very large trees. Two year old trees are more apt to live, are easier handled and can be trimmed or shaped to any desired form, and will outstrip older stock in growth. Practical fruit growers always plant young trees.

Spraying—A complete and up-to-date calendar with formulas will be sent free to our customers on request.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

We pay freight or express on orders amounting to \$3.50 and up. We will pack bundle or box in the best manner, and ship prepaid. Express or freight at our option to your nearest freight or express office.

Do not forget to write plainly every letter and word: Your express office, Railroad freight office your name and post office.

Remittance should be made by post office money or express order, bank draft or registered letter. Remittance sent in any other way are entirely at the owner's risk.

While we use every care possible to have stock true to name, it is mutually agreed between purchaser and this company that our guarantee shall not make us liable for a sum greater than the amount paid for stock.

Our shipping season usually begins from the 20th to the last of October, and continues until April, except in extreme cold weather.

Send your orders in any time during the summer as orders received in advance of digging season will be booked and shipped in turn, stock being reserved as soon as the order is received.

Look the catalogue over carefully and select what you need for your orchard, small fruit, garden or shade and ornamental use.

Write everything carefully, and send us your order. You will save at least 40 per cent that would be commission if buying from an agent.

We all know the difference of value and desirability of a home surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and roses, with beds of flowering, hardy bulbs, such as the lilies, tulips, hyacinths, crocus, hardy phlox and flowering shrubs, all of which takes so little care after being planted and cared for until well established.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

For orders amounting from \$10.00 to \$20.00, 10 per cent discount. For orders above \$20.00, write for special prices. Will quote you special prices on application.

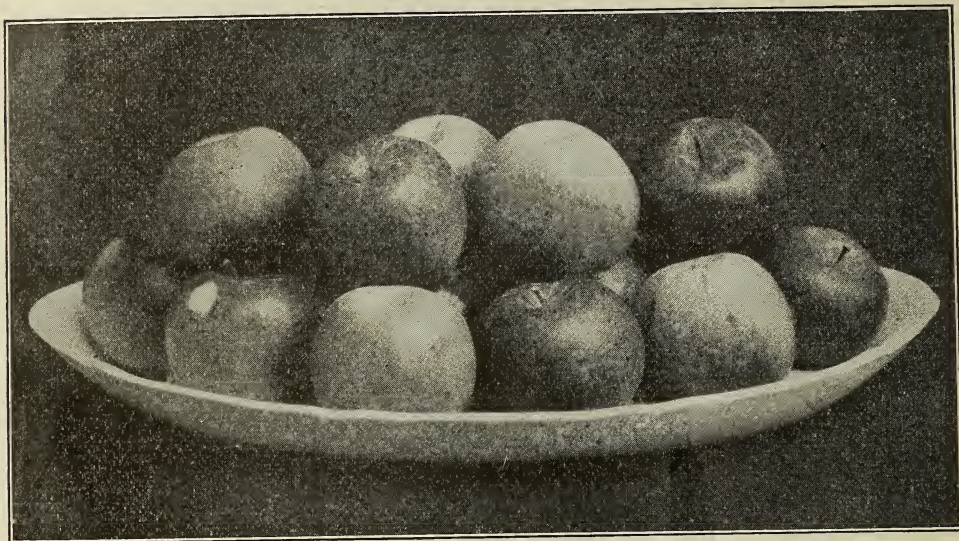
NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Distance apart.		No. of plants.		Distance apart.		No. of plants.	
3 inches	by 4 inches	522,720	6½ feet	by 6½ feet	1,031		
4 "	" 4 "	392,040	7 "	" 7 "	888		
6 "	" 6 "	174,240	8 "	" 8 "	680		
1 foot	" 1 foot	43,560	9 "	" 9 "	537		
1½ feet	" 1½ "	19,360	10 "	" 10 "	435		
2 "	" 2 "	21,780	11 "	" 11 "	360		
2 "	" 2 "	10,890	12 "	" 12 "	302		
2½ "	" 2½ "	6,960	13 "	" 13 "	257		
3 "	" 3 "	14,520	14 "	" 14 "	222		
3 "	" 3 "	7,260	15 "	" 15 "	193		
3 "	" 3 "	4,840	16 "	" 16 "	170		
3½ "	" 3½ "	3,555	16½ "	" 16½ "	160		
4 "	" 4 "	10,890	17 "	" 17 "	150		
4 "	" 4 "	5,445	18 "	" 18 "	134		
4 "	" 4 "	3,630	19 "	" 19 "	120		
4 "	" 4 "	2,722	20 "	" 20 "	108		
4½ "	" 4½ "	2,150	25 "	" 25 "	69		
5 "	" 5 "	8,712	30 "	" 30 "	48		
5 "	" 5 "	4,356	33 "	" 33 "	40		
5 "	" 5 "	2,904	40 "	" 40 "	27		
5 "	" 5 "	2,178	50 "	" 50 "	17		
5 "	" 5 "	1,742	60 "	" 60 "	12		
5½ "	" 5½ "	1,440	60 "	" 66 "	10		
6 "	" 6 "	1,200					

DISTANCES BETWEEN TREES AND PLANTS

	Feet apart.		Feet apart.
Almond	22 to 25	Pear	20 to 25
Apple	25 to 35	Plum	20 to 25
Apricot	20 to 25	Walnut	40 to 50
Cherry	20 to 25	Grape	8 to 10
Eucalyptus (for timber)	6 to 10	Blackberry	6 x 7
Lemon	20 to 30	Dewberry	6 x 7
Orange	20 to 30	Raspberry	3 x 5
Peach	20 to 25	Strawberry	1½ x 3

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.



APPLES

The apple is the first fruit, both in importance and general culture. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. Its uses are many, and of inestimable value. It has been said that "Fruit is nature's own remedy." Many diseases are not known to free users of fruit. There is not a farm crop which on the average will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. Care should be taken in making selections that will be suitable to your locality, as some of the apples are of more value in different locations than others. There is not a locality that will not produce good apples in abundance of some of the many varieties known. The list that we name here are all well known, suitable varieties, and we can recommend as being of first quality.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Benoni—Medium, red striped, one of the best of its season; good bearer.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Medium, rather large, roundish, a little flattened at the ends; light red in broad stripes and splashes on yellow ground; sub-acid; good for early autumn, sub-acid; good for cooking; early autumn, very hardy. One of the most valuable sorts for the West.

Early Harvest—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate; bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white and flavor rather acid; ripens early and continues for about three weeks afterwards; productive.

Golden Sweet—Rather large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; strong grower and good bearer. July.

Lowell—Tree strong, vigorous grower and usually more or less oblate; bright straw good bearer; fruit large to very large, round; surface smooth, waxy yellow, not blushed, becoming greasy when kept indoors; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality very good. Season August and September.

Maiden Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. August and September.

***Red Astrachan**—Medium to large; beautifully mottled with crimson; covered with heavy bloom; tree very hardy and a popular variety. Ripens in July.

Red June—Size medium, oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quite early. The most valuable early apple in northern Illinois and adjacent regions. Hardy in the West.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

Red Sweet — Medium, roundish-oval, striped; tender, sweet, very good. December.

May Apple—Of Virginia, where it ripens about the first of summer, bearing every year.

St. Lawrence—Large, roundish, slightly oblate; striped with dark red on light greenish-yellow ground; flavor rather acid; handsome apple. Ripens about mid-season.

Striped June.— Medium, conical red striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry, sub-acid. June and July.

Aiken Red — Tall upright, spreading, dense medium in size; fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, often irregular; skin tough, yellow, blushed and striped with bright red. Season January to June.

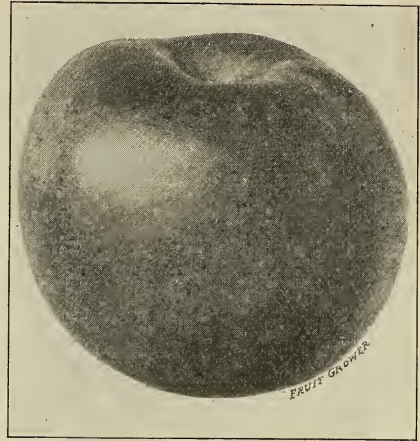
***Delicious**—One of the best of the good sorts, large, somewhat conical, color a brilliant red, shading to golden yellow at the tip, flesh white, sweet and slightly acid, very fragrant, fine grained and crisp. A good keeper. Tree is strong, vigorous and very productive, a high grade commercial apple.

Gano—Conical, good size and smooth, deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany, very attractive, flesh pale yellow, fine grained, pleasant and sub-acid, is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy, a prolific bearer.

***Yellow Transparent (Russian)**—Large pale, waxen yellow, oblate, beautiful, quality excellent, an early and annual bearer. Tree upright, symmetrical, needs very little pruning, very hardy; one of the best and earliest for home use or market. July 15.



RED JUNE.



WINESAP.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—A beautiful apple; fruit is large and smooth, roundish; rich dark red; yellow flesh, juicy and good; a late keeper.

Ben Davis—Tree is thrifty, an upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round, sometimes variable in form, surface smooth, often polished, bright yellow covered with red and splashed; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich, quality only good; use market and cooking. Season November to spring.

***Grimes Golden**—Medium, skin rich, golden yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; tree a good grower and early bearer; a very popular sort.

Greenville—Fruit attractive on account of size and color; skin tough and yellow. Suitable for general market and culinary purposes, but does not excel in quality.

Golden Russet—Dull russet with tinge of red; medium size; flesh crisp, juicy, high flavored; tree vigorous grower and bearer. December to May.

Jonathan—Medium; red, beautiful, best quality; tree slender; early and abundant bearer; moderately hardy. November to February.

Kennard's Choice—Dark red on yellow ground, large size; showy apple; bears quite young; quality the best. Fine for mountainous country.

Stark—Large striped, coarse; mild sub-acid, good. Valuable as a keeper.

Mammoth Blacktwig—Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is fully one-fourth larger than the Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities. November to April.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree irregular grower, very spreading. January to April.

McIntosh Red—A very valuable hardy sort, medium size, skin nearly dark red, flesh white, fine and very tender and juicy; a good annual bearer.

Redish May or May of Myers—One of the very best long keepers; we have often had them keep until April and May with ordinary home storage. It is of German origin the scions having been to this country by a Mr. Myers who settled in Union county, Illinois, near Jonesboro. From some of the original trees we propagated our stock and have been growing the trees for forty years. Mild, sub-acid, yellow with red cheek of good size and a favorite with all acquainted with the apple.

Northwestern Greening—Fruit large and smooth, color greenish-yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm and a good quality. A good apple for the North.

Opalescent—Large size, color light, shading to very dark crimson, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. Susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects like a mirror.

Regan's Red or Black Ben Davis—One of the handsomest of all apples, large, solid, dark red, flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy. Quality excellent. Its high color and appearance makes it a valuable apple for fancy trade. Hardy and succeeds over a large territory.

***Rome Beauty**—Large, roundish, very slightly conical, mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

Stayman Winesap—Medium to large, color greenish-yellow, covered with dull red and numerous brown dots, flesh tender, yellow, firm and juicy. Quality of the best.

Winesap—An old favorite; one of the best; tree vigorous grower with spreading top; fruit medium, conical; surface smooth, bright or dark red on yellow ground; flavor rich, acid to sub-acid; very desirable on account of its great productiveness and generally excellent quality.

***Winter Banana**—Large, a beautiful clear pale yellow with pink cheeks, has a decided banana flavor; skin thin and flesh very tender; bruises easily, and not a good shipper, but a splendid dessert apple; moderately productive.

Yellow Belflower—Large, yellow with blush on sunny side; very tender, juicy, sub-acid and most excellent; tree vigorous and a good bearer.

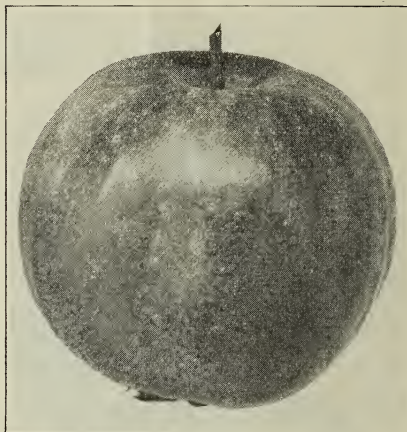
York Imperial—Medium, color white, shaded with crimson, flesh firm, crisp, juicy and of a sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yellow Horse—Large, varying from oblate to round, ribbed; yellow; stalk short, cavity and basin shallow; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, productive, valued at the South and West as a summer cooking and drying apple.

CRAB APPLES

General Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; blights some; fruit large, red to a very dark red, flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert. October.

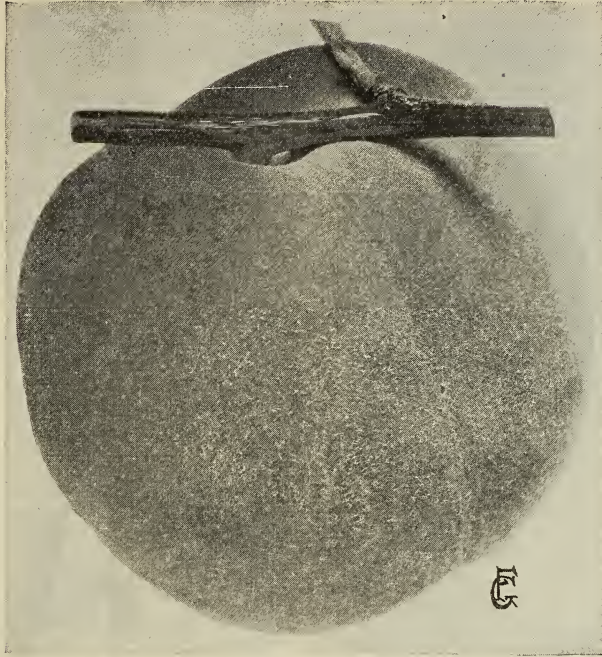
Kentucky—Large, roundish, yellow and dull red; juicy, tender, sub-acid, good. Great bearer. October.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB.

Transcendent—Tree strong grower, making a large, beautiful tree, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit large, round; skin smooth; color rich yellow, shaded with red; valuable for preserving and cooking. Season August and September.

Whitney's No. 20—Tree thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large; skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant flavor. Season August. A productive bearer and considered one of the best.



CHAMPION.

PEACHES

Alexander—Large, well-grown specimens measuring 8 inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson; rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to stone; should remain on tree until fully ripe. Late June.

Amsden—Fruit medium size, color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground; flesh white, with a delicious flavor when ripened on the tree. June 15 to 30.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color cream-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy; ripens with Early Rivers; one of the hardiest in bud, in shipping qualities and freedom from rot unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general long distance profitable market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at the same time. August.

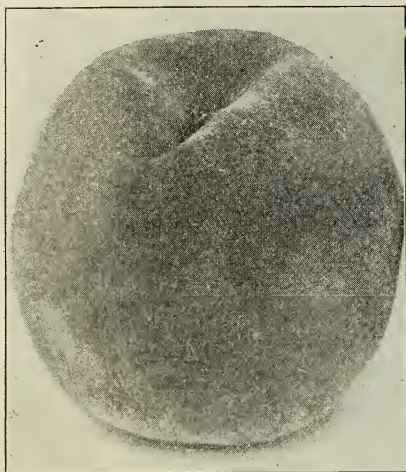
Champion—Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone. The peculiarity of this great ac-

quisition is its hardness. It stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop the following season; and again in 1890 produced a full crop, when the peach crop was a universal failure. August 15.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy sweet and excellent; productive, free. July 15th.

Mayflower—The earliest peach known. Large size, bright red all over and fine flavor. Tree is a strong, thrifty grower and very productive, so that to secure the best results the fruit must be thinned. A good shipper and a valuable market variety.

Sneed—The most remarkable early peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander, belongs to an entirely different type from Alexander and Hale's Early; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size, medium; color white, with flush on cheek.



CRAWFORD'S EARLY.

LATER VARIETIES

Admiral Dewey (F)—Skin deep orange yellow with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow of uniform color and texture to the stone; juicy, melting quality; ripens with Triumph; one of the best early freestones.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling.

Chinese Cling (C)—Large, globular; skin quite transparent cream color with cheek of red, next to sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy. Ripens in July.

Crawford's Late (F)—Large, skin yellow or greenish white with pale yellow cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous; fairly productive; one of the best late sorts; ripens last of September.

Elberta—Very large and well colored; all things considered, the finest yellow freestone in cultivation; no one can go amiss by planting it. Fruit perfectly free from rot; one of the most successful shipping varieties. August 20.

Ede—Large, yellow, excellent quality. Ripens early in July. Resembles Elberta, but better flavor.

Globe—An improvement on Crawford's Late; fruit large, globular, of a rich golden yellow with a red blush; flesh yellow, juicy. August.

Gold Drop—A fine, large, golden yellow peach of excellent flavor; very popular.

Heath Cling—Large, oblong, creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15th.

Indian Cling (C)—Large, color deep claret with red veins; flesh red; very juicy and sprightly; ripens last of August.

Lemon Cling—Large, oblong, having a swollen point, similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; tree a fine grower. August.

Matthews Beauty—An excellent variety to follow Elberta, as it ripens two weeks later and similar in appearance; an excellent commercial variety and brings a premium on account of excellent quality.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and highly flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. August 20th.

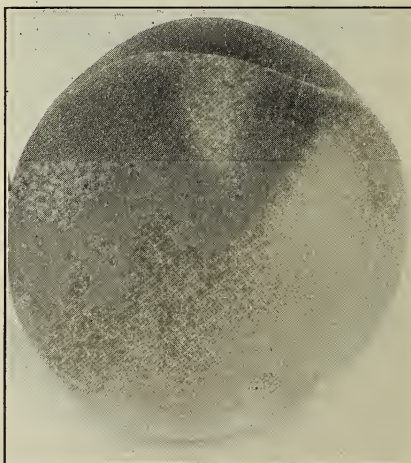
Picquet's Late (Free)—Large, round, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit, firm and very good. A great favorite in the South.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Thurber—Large, roundish-oblate, creamy white marbled with crimson; juicy, melting, rich; freestone. July in Georgia.

Ward's Late—Medium to large, roundish, dull yellow-white with red cheek; flesh nearly white, of excellent flavor. One of the finest for the middle states.

Washington Cling—Size medium, roundish, surface yellowish-green, with gray specks and a red tinge to the sun; flesh very tender; sweet.



ELBERTA.

PEARS

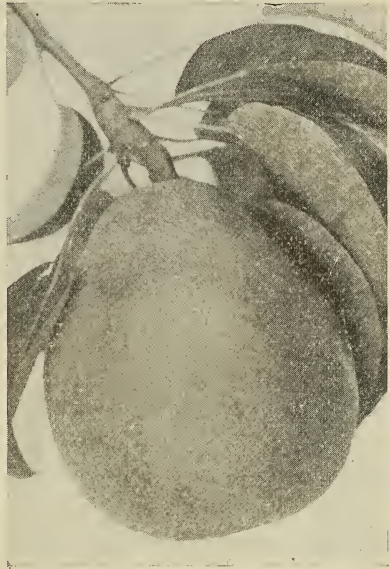
The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly used. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Keiffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two to three years after transplanting. The pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly; very popular. Blights with us. August.

Duchess d'Angouleme (D)—Sometimes planted as a standard, but an especial favorite as a dwarf. Tree vigorous and productive; fruit of the largest size, with an uneven, somewhat knobby surface; skin dull greenish yellow; a good deal streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. September and October.

Flemish Beauty—Large and very beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer. Hardy in all sections. September and October.

Kieffer—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom



KOONCE

blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

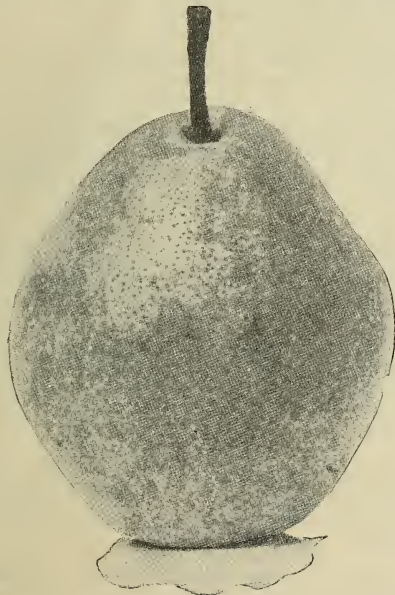
Koonce (S)—Very early, tree vigorous upright grower; free from blight; magnificent foliage. Fruit medium to large, skin yellow.

Garber—Large, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and good; makes a splendid canning pear. Tree hardy and healthy. Not subject to blight.

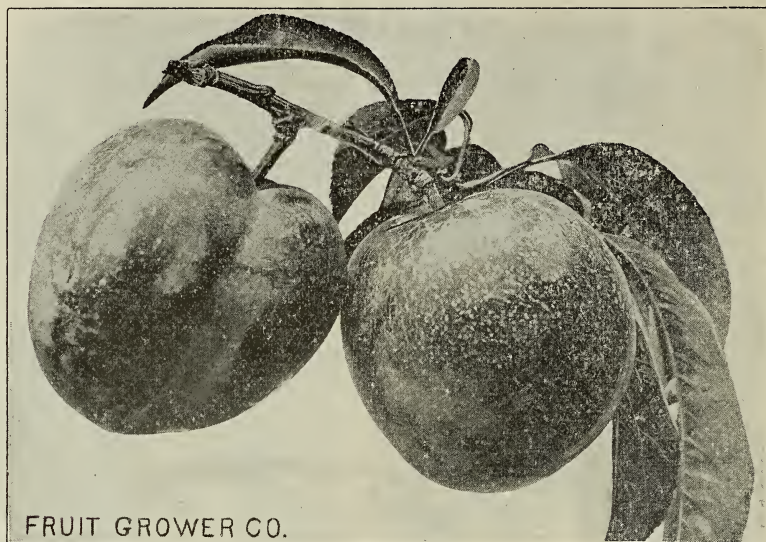
Rosney—Large and handsome; delicious flavor, tender, juicy, sweet; tree a strong grower, hardy in wood and bud. Ripens at a time when pears are in demand.

Wilder—Medium to small, greenish-yellow with a brownish-red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Seckel—Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early. Ripens last of August. Productive.



KIEFFER.



PLUMS

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows most thrifty, and suffers less from curculio and black knot. As is the case in all other fruits, it is greatly benefitted by thorough cultivation. Some varieties, especially the native plums, are hardy and can stand the climate of the extreme North. Plums should be sufficiently pruned to prevent straggling growth, and to prevent the head from being too crowded. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

Abundance—One of the best Japanese plums. Tree is a very rapid grower; healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, yields abundantly; fruit is medium size, rich bright cherry red with a distinct bloom; highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender. Ripens June and July.

Burbank—Large, nearly round, cherry red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, of good quality; very handsome; about three weeks later than Abundance. Tree a vigorous grower and early bearer. The best oriental.

Damson (European)—Very small, oval, skin purple covered with blue bloom; flesh melting, juicy, rather tart. September.

Red June—Fruit medium size; bright red; one of the best of the early plums.

Mariana—Fruit large, round, has a singularly rich red color and most magnificent

appearance; is not easily blown off by winds; skin rather thick, stone small, quality excellent; good for shipping and market. July. Free. A good grower.

Wickson—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

Wild Goose—The most popular of plums with some fruit growers; tree a vigorous upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, richly shaded with red; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor rich and good.

Shropshire Damson—One of the best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

German Prune—Medium oval, purplish-blue, rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive.



EARLY RICHMOND.

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggereeau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large glassy leaves, and open spreading heads.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

Dye House—This variety is very much like Early Richmond, a little earlier, not quite as large; splendid quality; but not as productive.

Early Richmond—Medium, red, fine well ripened. Tree hardy and very productive. This variety has been most widely planted and given the best general satisfaction of any cherry yet introduced. A good tree to plant.

English Morello—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh

purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood—Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Late June.

***May Duke**—Large, red juicy and rich; an old and excellent variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens middle of June.

Montmorency Large—Fruit very large and of fine flavor; color a bright, clear, shining red; ripens a week later than Early Richmond. Tree very hardy, and an immense bearer.

NECTARINES

Red Roman—Large, roundish, flattened at apex; skin greenish-yellow, with dull reddish-brown cheek and brown russet specks; flesh firm, greenish-yellow; deep red at stone. Season medium or rather late.

APRICOTS

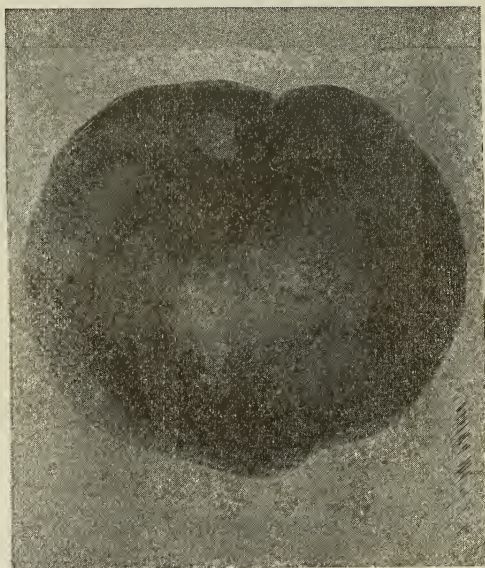
A useful and delicious fruit. In quality and abundance is between the Plum and the Peach, combining the qualities of both. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches and partakes largely of their flavor. The tree is more hardy than the peach, and requires about the same cultivation. Ships well and commands a good price in the Eastern markets. For drying and canning it has no superior.

Alexis—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Ripens July 15th.

Budd (Russian)—Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy, with flavor of the peach, hardy and productive. August.

Russian Apricot—A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

Alexander—An immense bearer; fruit of large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.



QUINCES

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. Trees are hardy and productive, easy to prune and spray. Gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. Is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. Will grow in any garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Champion—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly. One of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish-yellow.

Meech's Prolific—Very large, bright yellow,

low, quality very good, quite fragrant. bears early and is very productive. One of the best. Mid-summer.

Orange—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

GRAPES

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation, and returns are abundant. If space is limited they can be trained on fences, over doorways and arbors. They are especially desirable for planting in city lots or gardens. To grow for market they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. By selecting varieties from early to late, successions of grapes can be had for several months of the year.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large, berries of medium size, flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens early.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc., bunches large and loose, berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; where not subject to rot, holds its own as one of the best varieties.

Concord—A most popular variety, universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early.

Ive's Seedling—Vine healthy, strong grower, fruit bunch medium to large; flesh sweet and juicy, but foxy and puffy; a desirable market grape on account of its good keeping qualities; it colors early, but ripens later than the Concord.



CONCORD.

Lindley (Red)—Bunch large, long and compact; berry medium, pale red with violet bloom, sweet, juicy, high-flavored and good, hardy and vigorous.

Moore's Early—Seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. A valuable acquisition. Bunch large, berries very large, black.

WHITE GRAPES

Moore's Diamond—The vine is a good grower, free from mildew, productive, bunches large and compact; color a yellowish green; berries juicy, tender, good.

Niagara (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, skin tough, making it a good shipper and market variety.



MOORE'S EARLY.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is exceedingly useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and can be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market. Requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the Currant.

Downing—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins; soft, juicy and finely flavored; bush upright and productive; one of the most valued American sorts.

Pearl—A cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties; is very hardy and entirely free from mildew; more productive than Downing and is larger; valuable for home use and market.

Houghton—Enormously productive. Vigorous, hardy, almost entirely free from mildew that so badly affects so many other sorts. It is an early bearer. We have gathered bushels from two-year-old plants in the nursery row.

Red Jacket—Medium, oval, red, smooth, flavor good. Season early. Prolific, vigorous grower, free from mildew.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.

CURRANTS

Every family should have a good supply of this beautiful, easily grown fruit. Currants love a cool, deep soil, and a little shade. Among fruit trees or along the north side of a fence is a good place. No matter how good the soil, give good cultivation and plenty of manure. The following varieties will give good satisfaction:

Cherry—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Pomona—It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, is much less acid than any of the common sorts; is easily picked, hangs

a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market.

Red Dutch—An old, highly esteemed sort, hardy and reliable; fruit medium size, bright red and of the best quality. It is well to plant some high priced, new kind, if you want a pet, but if you want currants plant Red Dutch.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated and the season of ripening is long. They ship well and besides the demand for immediate consumption, bring good prices for drying and canning. Plant in good soil, in hills not less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants to a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year. Guard against injury by the winter, by tying canes to stakes and covering with straw, or laid down in fall and cover with a few inches of earth, leaves, etc.

Cumberland—In size and fruit is enormous, surpassing any other sort; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg. Possessed of great firmness and will stand long shipments; bush exceedingly healthy, shooting up straight stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads or large fruit; ripens mid-season.

Gregg—Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy; firm, sweet and rich; ripens late and evenly and is a good market berry.



Kansas (Black)—Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

Miller (Red)—Bright red color; is a healthy, vigorous grower, canes strong, well adapted to carrying their load of berries, firm and a good shipper; an early ripener.

Special Black Raspberry (Black Pearl)—The Black Pearl is the hardest, best grower and most prolific black raspberry known. The other sorts listed are good but the Black Pearl, a new berry, is much better. It is a good shipper and does not winter kill. Ten days earlier than the Cumberland. Free from blight.

Special Red Raspberry (St. Regis)—A new red Raspberry. Most wonderful of all red raspberries. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on the young canes until October. Firm flesh a good shipper. Very prolific.

Columbian (Red)—Resembles the Shaffer, but is much better; the berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardest and most productive, and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our small fruits. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise; exceedingly early in ripening, and always reliable. Canes are strong and upright in growth; berries sweet, and of the highest quality; bears abundantly.

Erie—One of the very best large new blackberries; absolutely hardy; very black, firm and solid; ripens early.

Snyder Blackberry—Extremely hardy; enormously productive, medium size, no hard sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardness is the consideration; ripens early and lasts well.

Rathbun—A cross between the dewberry and blackberry; berry very large; cane is much harder than the dewberry, and grows much more upright; is hardy enough to stand the winters. Would advise all market gardeners to give it a trial. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Eldorado—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the Far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core.

STRAWBERRIES

First of all the small fruits comes the beautiful, wholesome strawberry. Profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation. Plant in March and April, September and October, in good soil, deeply worked and well manured with leaf mold, or wood ashes. Set fifteen inches apart in rows and three feet for field culture, and fifteen to eighteen inches each way for garden culture. Keep runners cut out and cultivate clean. Mulch late in fall and uncover early in spring, drawing about the plant to keep the fruit from coming in contact with the ground.



CRESCENT.

Bubach (P)—A wonderful berry in vigor of plant and yield of fruit even under careless culture; berries large, handsome and of fair quality; valuable for a nearby market. Mid-season.

Climax—The Climax is very productive, making a large crop of beautiful, well shaped berries, coming in only a few days behind the Excelsior and continuing to hold on for a long season. The growth is good, making a strong plant that is free from rust; you will make no mistake in planting this variety.

Clyde (S)—One of the best; very large, bright dark scarlet; flesh firm, pinkish-white, quality good and prolific bearer. Mid-season.

Crescent (P)—Medium size, conical, light red or scarlet; seed prominent; an old well-known and popular variety; succeeds in all soils.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Fruit of large size; regular in form; deep red; firm and of excellent quality; ripens early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

Lady Thompson (S)—This variety has been grown world-wide for the past three years, and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy

soil. It is early, very large size and quite productive.

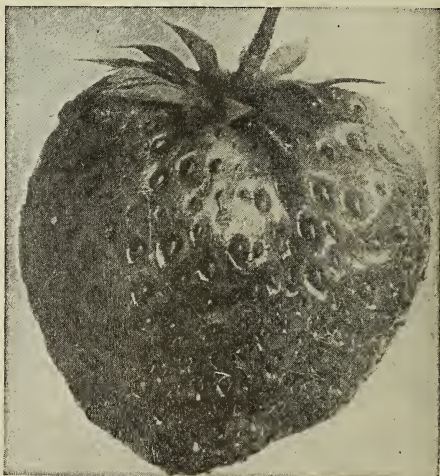
Excelsior (S)—An early berry, planted extensively; foliage tall and dark green; fruit almost round and very dark red; a good plant maker and if rows are allowed to become too thick, the last pickings will be small. A few object to it on account of its tart flavor, but we believe you will make no mistake in planting it for an early berry. It is productive. A nice looking berry and a good shipper.

Gandy (S)—A reliable late variety; berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large, firm; plant vigorous and healthy.

Klondike (Per.)—An enormous yielder; rich blood red; melting, sweet; one of the best sorts.

Michel's Early (S)—Small, dull red, flesh pink, firm and ships well; vigorous and prolific; a good pollinizer for other varieties; very early.

Tennessee Prolific (S)—This berry has caused quite a stir among growers. It is certainly a very fine berry, a vigorous and thrifty grower, the berries are large and even in size; an abundant producer. Should be planted by all berry growers either for market or family use.



SENATOR DUNLAP.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia Dewberry—Perfectly hardy healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens early is often one and one-half inch long and one inch in diameter, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core, ripens with the raspberries and last until the middle or last of July.

WINEBERRY

Japanese Wineberry—A thrifty growing plant in appearance like the raspberry. The berries growing in a bur and opening

out when ripe; color dark red when ripe, a very fine berry for desert and the best berry for wine that grows. It is very productive, growing in clusters.

JUNE BERRY

Dwarf June Berry—A bush growing 4-5 feet high, sending up new sprouts from the roots each year and bearing fruit in clusters on every stalk; a rich, sweet flavor, something like the huckleberry bearing very young. Can be planted along the garden fence.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

This very desirable vegetable comes very early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart with the plants three feet distant. Set so that crowns are about one inch below the

surface. Top dress in fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Linnaeus—This is a very large variety, of fine quality; early and produces a fine, even product in cooking; one of the best of old varieties.

ASPARAGUS

This delicious and healthy vegetable is to be found in every garden. Nothing can more easily be grown and no plant gives so healthful food for such a little outlay. Set in fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground; ten to twelve inches by two

feet apart. A bed once made will last for years if properly attended to and well manured.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety, well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

SAGE PLANTS AND HORSE RADISH.

NUT TREES

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Few farms but contain land that if planted to nut-bearing trees would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, pastures, etc., for shade and ornament and profitable returns. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent of the investment.

WALNUTS

Black Walnut—This species is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western states. It grows from forty to sixty feet high; makes a fine shade and ornamental tree. Produces large crops of nuts with a rough hard shell, containing rich, oily kernels of fine flavor.

Japan Walnut—Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from 15 to 20. The meat is sweet, of very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green, making a very handsome tree.

American Sweet Chestnut—The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European

kinds, but is very sweet and well flavored. Very highly esteemed.

Grafted and Budded Pecans—We also grow grafted and budded pecans, the scions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shell nuts. The pecans when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting, trees having been known to produce fruit in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts, which makes the trees well worth the difference in the price.

Gulf Coast Thin Shelled Seedling Pecans—A large thin shelled nut well filled with meat.

English Walnut—Large, oblong, oily, good; shell hard; blooms late; hardy and productive. Good table nut.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

As the country grows in age and wealth, the realization of the need for beautifying the grounds that surround the home become more general. We are beginning to see that well-kept and attractive grounds add very much not only to our own satisfaction, but to the actual value of the place. Large grounds may be planted according to some pre-arranged plan with large trees and shrubs. If the grounds are smaller, the smaller shrubs, and especially vines and roses, can be used to good advantage. The value of vacant lots is often largely increased by beautifying them with a wise planting of trees and shrubs.

How to Plant—A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of any place, so do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees should be planted along a drive or in groups or lines according to a definite and well-arranged plan. The small shrubs and roses should be planted in beds where they can be well cultivated and pruned, so as to produce the finest results. An unsightly object may often be concealed by careful planting of trees, shrubs or vines.

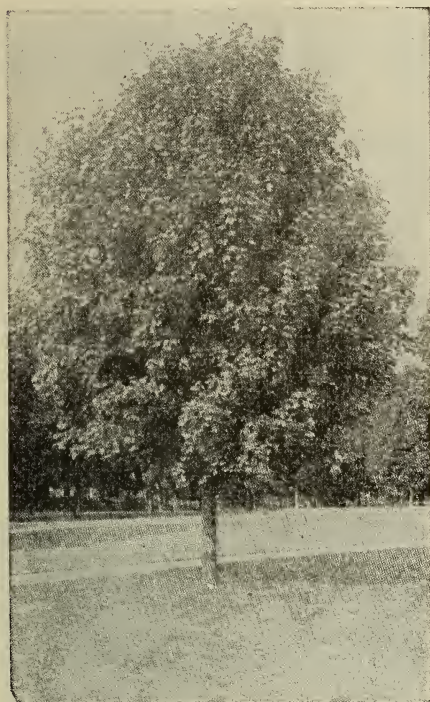
Preparation for Planting—Dig the hole somewhat larger than is necessary to hold the tree or plant, and then fill in with good rich earth. Cut off all the bruised or broken roots back to the sound wood, cut back the top and side branches to correspond with the roots.

What to Plant—Plant only the best. Poor stock is high at any price, good stock is worth a good price. To meet the increasing demand in this line, we have added largely to our stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses in the last few years. No pains have been spared to produce the best specimens, and we offer now a good assortment of strictly choice stock of such varieties as are suitable for this section of the country.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety and worthy of a place on every lawn. We know of no more beautiful tree than the cut-leaved weeping Birch.



MAPLE.

Elm, American White (U. Americana)—Magnificent tree, growing eighty to one hundred feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A large tree for the species. Shapely and handsome; flowers, yellowish white; fruit, when green resembles a cucumber; rapid grower and fairly hardy. Hard to transplant.

Maple, Ash-Leaved (Box Elder)—A rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; a free grower and very desirable as a shade tree and windbreak; does better on low land.

Maple, Norway (Spreading)—Rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a beautiful shade tree. Slow grower.

Maple, Hard or Sugar—A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree where it does well.

Maple, Common Soft or Silver-Leaved—Of rapid growth; of great value where a rapid-growing tree is desired; very hardy and easily transplanted; a favorite street or park tree.

Weir's Cut-Leaved (A. var. Wierii Laciniatum)—A variety of the Silver-Leaved and one of the most beautiful, with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping; ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree.

Poplar, Carolina—Of good form and vigorous growth; leaves large and glossy; desirable where a very large tree is desired.

Poplar, Lombardy—Attains a height of 100 feet; well known for its erect, rapid growth and tall spiry form; an indispensable tree for landscape gardening.

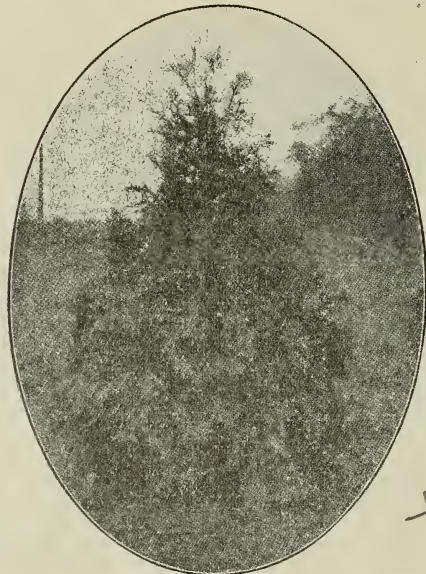
Tulip Tree (L. Tulipifera)—A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers; also known as white wood.

Russian Mulberry—The finest tree ever introduced. It is a quick grower and bears young. Very productive; berries last from May until middle of July. The only preventative of birds from cherry trees as it ripens with the cherry and lasts until the latest varieties are gone. The birds will not bother the cherries as long as they can find a mulberry. It is very necessary to have one or two mulberry trees in the cherry orchard to save the cheerry crop. This is a tried and tested fact.

EVERGREENS

ARBOR VITAE

American Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*)—
A beautiful native tree commonly known as



ARBOR VITAE.

the white cedar; valuable for screens and hedges.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

Golden Arborvitae (*Geo. Peabody*)—Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety.

FIR

Balsam Fir (*A. Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

JUNIPER

Irish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

PINE

White Pine (*P. Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate silvery green; will grow in the poorest of sandy soils. A long-lived tree and rapid grower.

SPRUCE

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it acquires age has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

Althea—The Althea is a fine shrub growing six to seven feet high, blooming from the first of July until frost with fine rose like flowers. A shrub that should be in every yard. The blooms have long stems and make a very attractive boquet.

Boule de Feu—Bright red; very double blooms late.

Duchess de Brabant—Red; very large and double.

Jeanne d'Arc—One of the best; pure white; very double.

Variegated Leaved—Leaves variegated with a light yellow; very ornamental.

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet Scented Shrub

C. Floridus—A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant. Foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards.

HYDRANGEA

Hardy Hydrangea (*H. Paniculata grandiflora*)—A fast growing shrub, begins to bloom the middle of July and last for weeks with large white flowers, something

like snowball only much larger. A very attractive shrub for the lawn.



HYDRANGEA.

DEUTZIA

Double Flowered Deutzia (*D. Crenata flore pleno*)—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of most desirable in cultivation.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH

A fast growing shrub with foliage coming out the first thing in spring before any other shrub, having a small flower but very thick, leaving a red berry after the bloom sheds. A fine bush to plant for a screen to hide the back yard from the front walk. Plant about four or five feet apart. Does not winter kill.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T. var. rubra*)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T. var. Alba*)—Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.

Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet—A well-known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

LILAC SYRINGA

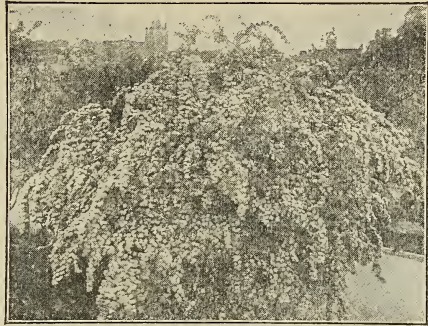
Purple Lilac (*S. Vulgaris*)—The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort

Red Lilac (*S. Vulgaris rubra*)—Flowers a reddish-violet color.

White Lilac (*S. Vulgaris Alba*)—Too well known to need description; flowers white and fragrant.

SNOWBALL

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high; the old fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

**ALTHEA.****SPIREA VAN HOUTTE.**

Japanese Snowball (*V. Plicatum*)—Foliage a handsome olive-green; flowers are larger and more white than the common snowball; borne in dense heads; very ornamental.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

***Syringa** (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*)—A conspicuous, showy variety of the Syringas, with large, waxen white flowers; perfectly hardy and reliable.

SPIREA. MEADOW SWEET

Spirea Van Houtte—Blooms early; one of the first shrubs to bloom, with small, white flowers in clusters, which makes the bush look like a snow drift. It makes a beautiful hedge, and is a strong grower.

Billardi (Billard's Spirea)—Erect branches crowned with narrow, dense spikes of rose-colored flowers nearly all summer.

WEIGELIA

The Weigelias are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and group as they acquire age. Flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors. Very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

HEDGE PLANTS

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurensis*)—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent.

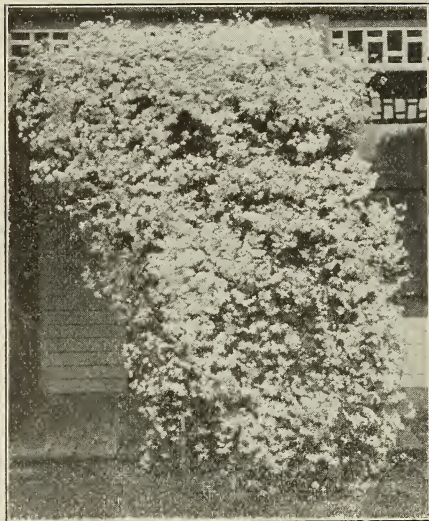
California Privet (*L. Ovalifolium*)—The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.

Japanese Barberry, (*B. Thunbergii*)—A low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small short thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense, thick hedge.

HARDY VINES

CLEMATIS—Virgin's Bower

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapt-



CLEMATIS.

ed to various uses. The large-flowered varieties are extremely showy. These plants, when trained on trellises and over porches, pillars and rock work, produce great masses of bloom, which make a grand appearance, especially in proximity.

Henryii—Fine, large, pure white; one of the best long bloomers.

Jackmannii—A very profuse blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots.

Paniculata—Most beautiful and popular of the small flowering sorts. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Hallana*)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Semper virens*)—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower. Flowers a bright scarlet; not much odor.

MATRIMONY VINE

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*L. Sinensis*)—A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Valuable for trellises and fences.

TRUMPET VINE

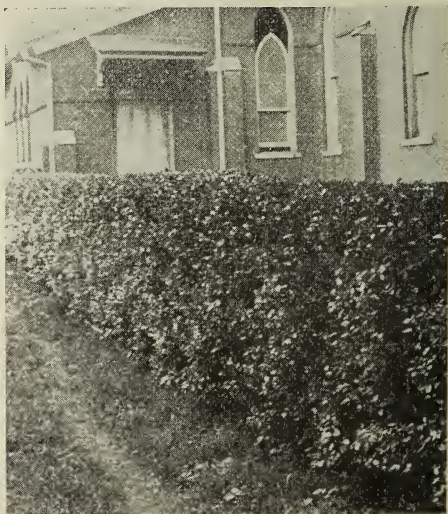
B. Grandiflora—A strong, rapid grower, of rather bushy habit and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange red.

Virginia Creeper—The vine that covers the brick wall or side of the house or porch in a very short time; a dark green vine giving a quick effect.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Wistaria White—General characteristics the same as the purple, but the flowers are pure white.

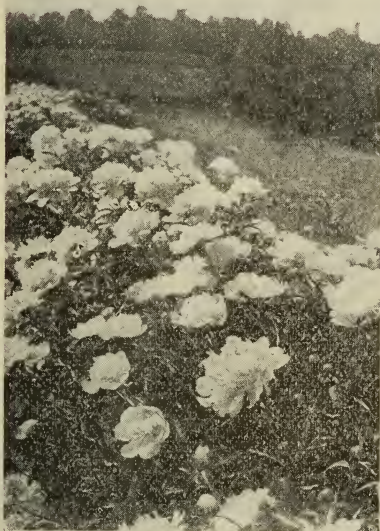


CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

PLANTS AND BULBS

PAEONIES

These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate. The colors range from the darkest red to pure white, and the flowers come very early in the spring. No garden is complete without paeonies, and no plant is more popular just now. If paeonies are planted for cut flowers, only a few of the best varieties should be used, as they require cutting at just the right time to secure the best results, and it is difficult to give proper attention to a long list of varieties.



PAEONIES.

CALIFORNIA VIOLET

These charming little flowers are of the easiest culture, and more of them should be found in the home garden. The flowers are of a deep purple color, often an inch in diameter, delightfully fragrant and produced on stems six to eight inches long. They make excellent bouquets. The plants grow in a compact clump and the masses of blossoms fill the air with their sweet fragrance.

IRIS

German—These plants have broad sword-like leaves and bloom profusely early in the spring. The flowers are showy and extend over a wide range of colors and shades and are fine for cut flowers.

PHLOX

Hardy Phlox—A perennial that can be planted for a border or in a bed, and will spread and come up thicker each year, blooming from July until frost. A very fine bloom for cutting. They will thrive in any position, can be raised without much trouble, very attractive, and fragrant.

Alceste—Deep violet shading almost to blue.

Bridesmaid—Pure white with clear carmine eye.

Coquelicot—Bright red.

Esclarmonde—Clear rosy lilac.

Independence—Pure white.

La Vogue—Rose color.

Mrs. Dwyer—Pure white with distinct red eye.

R. P. Struthers—Color cherry red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye.

GOLDEN GLOW

A tall growing hardy perennial, with light green deeply cut foliage; flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very double, well formed; rich golden yellow and borne on long stems, which render them suitable for cutting. Flowers freely from July until September.

YUCCA

A plant of grand appearance. The stem is three feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; color creamy white.

BULBS

Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocus—Hardy bulbs that can be planted in beds and will come up each spring early and furnish a fine display of blooms for weeks. Each year getting thicker. Can be left in the ground all winter which makes it but little trouble to look after.

Hyacinths—Double or single, assorted colors.

Tulips—Single or double, assorted colors.

Crocus—Assorted colors, blue, white, striped and yellow.



CROCUS.



ROSES

HYBRID PERPETUALS

American Beauty—One of the finest roses known; a very general favorite on account of its long stems, making it especially desirable for cutting; blooms are large and very double; deep rich crimson color with exquisite shadings.

Black Prince—Splendid dark crimson flowers.

Dinsmore—Cherry red.

General Jack—Dark red and very highly perfumed.

Mad. Masson—Bright red, highly perfumed and a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—Deep shining rose; very large and very thrifty grower.

Ulrich Brunner—Bright red; a very strong grower and highly perfumed.

HYBRID TEAS

Helen Gould—Rosy crimson; a very fine bloomer all summer long.

Kaiserin—A Victoria creamy white; extra fine.

La France—The queen of the pink roses.

Mad. C. Testout—Pink.

Meteor—Dark red, velvety; a good bloomer.

Pre. W. H. Smith—Mixed pink and white; a good bloomer; strong.

CLIMBING HYBRID TEAS

These are not ramblers, but are like the hybrid teas except they make a more vigorous growth; a stronger and hardier bush and bloom all summer just the same as the tea roses.

Climbing Kaiserin—A Victoria creamy white.

Climbing Perle Des Jardins—Yellow.

Climbing Meteor—Dark red; velvety.

Martha Washington—Pure white in clusters.

Marchal Neal—Yellow.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

TEA ROSES

White Maman Cochet—A strong grower, making a beautiful bud with long stems.

Pink Maman Cochet—It is as good in every way as the White Maman.

Bridesmaid—Pink.

Bessie Brown—Pure white.

Bride—White.

Perle De Jardins—Yellow.

Etoile De Lyon—Best yellow rose.

Etoile De France—Dark red.

Burbank—Mixed pink and red.

Mousseline—White moss.

Henry Martin—Red moss.

Baltimore Belle—A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

RAMBLER ROSES

Crimson Rambler—The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich growing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit



BRIDE.

of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing rose.

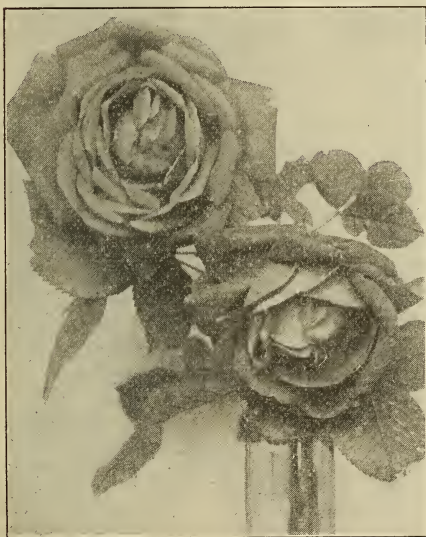
Baby Rambler—An ever-blooming dwarf crimson rambler; is especially fine for grouping and can be potted and grown indoors; makes a beautiful compact mass of color.

White Rambler—Related to the Crimson Rambler; similar in habit of growth; flowers of pure white, quite double, and remain on the stem a long time.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers are perfectly double and very fragrant; color light yellow, changing to straw.

Prairie Queen—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Japanese Rose—The bright, heavy, glossy foliage of this rose, combined with the glorious, large, single blooms of light red or white flowers, make it a most desirable hedge plant, not to mention its large scarlet fruit.



PAUL NEYRON.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON LAST PAGE.

THE "KANT-KLOG" SPRAYER

A slight pressure of thumb starts the spray. Remove it and the spray stops instantly.

The "Kant-Klog" is the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. It is the only nozzle made giving both flat and round sprays or solid streams.

DESCRIPTION

The Sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel, as desired. Top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. The body is supported and further strengthened by a heavy steel band around the bottom. When completed this body is tested under double the pressure formerly used, so enabling you to get a finer spray for a greater length of time than with any sprayer we have ever made.

The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass, standard cut threads, ends heavily ribbed to prevent hose slipping off. Hose is high grade, three ply, supported by a coiled spring, bell-shaped at outer end to prevent breaking. A safety-valve is provided to allow air to escape after the necessary pressure has been obtained.

Sprays Fruit Trees, Potatoes, Vegetables, Tobacco and Cotton.

For Wagons, Windows, Henhouses, Fires, Disinfecting, Etc., Etc.



DIRECTIONS

A few seconds working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force, will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off" force out the liquid in the form of either a spray or a solid continuous stream, as desired.

After sprayer is charged, you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do the work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution even on small sprayings will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

PRICE, with galvanized Steel body.....	\$5.00
PRICE, with polished Brass body.....	6.50
Brass pipe for tree spraying.....	.40

WRITE US FOR FURTHER PRICES ON SPRAYERS AND FORCE PUMPS

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INDEX



	Page		Page
Apples	6	Lilacs	23
Apricots	14	Mulberry, Russian	21
Asparagus	19	Matrimony Vine	24
Althea	22	Maple	21
Arbor Vitae	22	Magnolia	21
Blackberries	17	Nut Trees	19
Birch	21	Order Sheets	29-30
Barberry	23	Ornamental Shrubs	22
Cherries	13	Plants Per Acre	5
Currants	16	Peaches	9
Cut-Leaved Maple	21	Pears	11
Calycanthus	22	Plums	12
Clematis	24	Phlox	25
Climbing Hybrid Teas.....	26	Poplar	21
Distances Between Trees and Plants.....	5	Pine, White	22
Directions for Transplanting.....	4	Privet	23
Dewberries	19	Plants and Bulbs	25
Deutzia	23	Paeonies	25
Elm	21	Quinces	14
Evergreens	22	Raspberries	17
Fri, Balsam	22	Rhubarb or Pieplant	19
Grapes	15	Roses	26
Gooseberries	16	Rambler Roses	27
Golden Glow	25	Special Instructions	5
Hyacinths	25	Strawberries	18
Hydrangea	22	Spruce	22
Honeysuckle Bush	23	Snowball	23
Hardy Vines	24	Syringa	23
Hybrid Perpetuals	26	Spirea	23
Honeysuckle	23	Trumpet Vine	24
Hybrid Teas	26	Tulip Trees	21
Hedge Plants	23	Tea Roses	27
Introductory	3	Upright Deciduous Trees	21
Iris	25	Wineberry	19
Juneberry	19	Wistaria	24
Juniper, Irish	22	Weigelia	23
"Kant-Clog" Sprayer	28	Yucca	25





CRIMSON RAMBLER